## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

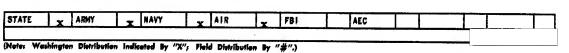
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## CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad MD)	REPORT	25X1			
SUBJECT	Soviet Troops and Supply Installations in the Leningrad Military District	DATE DISTR. 17 March 1953  NO. OF PAGES 5				
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	THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT A THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENT (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)					
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This the	report contains information on Soviet tro Leningrad Military District.	ops and supply installations in				
	Comments					
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1. be 1	elements of the 2d Gds Ta	nk Div, which is believed to				
2.	the unit is subordinate to a					
para Rakv	chute unit. Hence, the parachute division ere-Valga area.	may be dispersed over the				
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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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Military Installations in the Leningrad MD				* *
Town	Date	Installation	Location	Occupation
Rakvere (N59-20, E26-20)	Prior to May 1949.	1. Barracks installation of two five- story main buildings, three-story workshops, and 30 to 100 wooden cantonment buildings; enclosed by barbed wire.	About one km south of the city in a small woods, on the west side of the road to Viru-Roela (N59-10,E26-35).	Occupied by tank units whose total number was estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 men.  two tank regiments were located there.  Two generals were frequently observed in the barracks area.
		2. Billets in former private houses.	Western perimeter of the city, on the east side of Pik Ten, south of the Pro- testant church.	Occupied by the headquarters of an MVD unit. The soldiers wore army uniforms with dark-blue-bordered epaulets and dark blue cap bands.  the installation was the headquarters controlling all MVD and Coast Guard units in the area of the city. Officers' billets and officers' mess adjoined the installation to the south.
		3. Billets in one large five-story building.		Post headquarters. The post commander was a Soviet general, who also controlled the Estonian militia. The municipal administration was also located in the same building.
	·	4. Billets in two brick buildings.	Center of the city, on the south side of Narva Ten and south of the railroad station.	Occupied by a militia headquarters controlling the Estonian militia agencies which were lo- cated in the district. The billets quartered about 100 members of the headquarters and about 150 men serving as reserve personnel for the subposts. The men wore dark-blue uniforms. They carried rifles and pistols.
		5. Military building.		Between 1947 and 1949, examinations for the draft were held in this building.  the 1929 class was inducted, and the 1930 class registered, in 1949. The Estonians had to serve their period of military service in the Ural district.

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6. Billets in a civilian apartment house.

Western sector of the city, about 50 meters west of Pik Ten and west of the Protestant church.

Occupied by the headquarters of a parachute division. Elements of the division were located in the castle Ulvi, about 15 km east-southeast of Rakvere, in a town about four km north of the city, in a forest camp between Kunda (N59-30, E26-28) and Viru-Nigula (N59-26, E26-35), in Vaike-Maarja (N59-07, E26-10), and in a forest camp about 12 km southwest of Vosu (N59-38, E25-58).

Late 1948

7. Training ground.

About 20 km east of the city, in the Kabala (N59-22, E26-40) area.

Military units were frequently observed there.

Prior to May 1949.

1. Fuel depot, about 150x100 meters, of 15 fuel tanks of the same design as those on railroad tank cars, and a guardhouse; equipped with a railroad spur; and surrounded by a wire and board fence.

At the northwestern exit of the city, south of the rail-(N59-25,E24-25), near a small lake.

The depot was controlled by the post headquarters. Fuel was picked up by tank trucks of the army and the air force. Nine to 12 tank cars were shunted road line to Tallinn into the depot weekly.

2. Large bakery.

Adjoined the fuel depot described under Point No 1 on the southeast side.

The bakery was controlled by the post headquarters and supplied all troops in the Rakvere area, the PW camps, and the civilian population. About 250 bakers and helpers worked there in three shifts.

3. Mill combine of one five-story main building, about 120 meters long, with a steam-operated mill and a number of large storehouses.

Eastern sector of the city, east of the main railroad station.

The combine supplied military units and the civil-ian population as well. A part of the flour was provided for the government-controlled storehouse in Leningrad. 800 to 1,000 tons of grain were processed weekly.
A quantity sufficient for one or two weeks had to be kept in stock in the storehouses at all times. Most incoming and outgoing shipments were made

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Leningrad

1945 to May 1949.

1. Garages under construction.

South of the Baltic Railroad Station,

directly west of Mikhaylovskiy Street.

In the summer of 1947, garages for the 4th Engr Regt were constructed there.3

2. Billeting area.

East-northeast of the fortress of Peter and Paul in the fork formed by the Bolshaya Neva and the Nevka Rivers.

Occupied by a navy officers' school. Mines, torpedoes, and light guns, serving instruction purposes, were stored in a storehouse. The warship AVRORA was at anchor at the bank of the Neva River.

3. Billets in one Soviet-star-shaped building.

Southeastern sector of the city, and about instruction of midshipmen .

500 meters south of the Lemin plant of the Lenin plant, on the west side of. Aganovskaya and opposite Yelisarova Garden.

4. Military buildings, secondary structures of Smolnyy Cathedral and the former cloister.

On the western bank of the Neva River, north-northwest of Okhtenskiy Bridge.

Generals and admirals were constantly observed entering and leaving the buildings.

5. Barracks installation.

On the eastern bank of the Neva River southeast of Smolnyy Cathedral, in the borough of Bolshaya Okhta.

Occupied by a naval unit. An extensive sector of Bolshaya Okhta consisted of naval billets. Another naval school was located in the northern sector of Malaya Okhta.

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Morye (N60-09 E31-00)

Prior to February 1948.

1. AA positions.

Strip of the shore of Lake Ladoga, south of Morye.

In the summer of 1917, many heavy AA guns were observed on the shore in open terrain and in improved positions. A number of large and small tent camps were located in the woods, west of the road along the shore. Radar equipped with square, rectangular, or circular trellis frames was set up near most of the positions. Searchlights of various sizes also were observed. Record firing on sacks towed at a height of 500 to 800 meters and on targets traveling on a railroad track was frequently observed.

2. Ammunition depot, about 500 meters square, enclosed by a threefold wire fence.

3. Ammunition depot, about 1,500x500 meters, enclosed by a multiple fence.

4. Fuel depot, with a street frontage of about 1,000 meters, including storage huts; en-closed by a barbed-wire fence.

About two km north

About four km south of the town, on both sides of the railroad line.

About four km south of the town, adjoining on the south the ammunition depot mentioned in Point No 3.

In February 1948, large piles of amountaion of the town and west boxes and a number of excavated bunkers were of the railroad line. observed. The installation was gnarded by sentries with watchdogs.

> In the summer of 1947, large piles of ammunition boxes were observed in the area. The depot was guarded by sentries with dogs.

The depot included about ten black above-ground fuel tanks of railroad tank car size. In addition, there was an extensive depot of fuel barrels.

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